tempt to plant the Anglo-Saxon race on the American Continent. The speaker gave a very full account of the settlement of Virginia, and quoted voluminously from the statutes enseted in her early history.

At the first adoption of the rules of the House of Burgesses, in 1659, there were but five rules. The first and second fined an absent member twenty pounds of tobac co, and the third was that a member "disguised" with tirink should be fined from lifty to five hundred pounds on first, second, and third offenses. Charles II, was restored in 1650. The acts and records of Virginia showed no recognition of the King until October, 1660. The writs which had issued in the name of his Highness, the Protector, were on the accession of Richard Cromwell issued in the name of the Commonwealth. Virginia had little reason to congratulate herself on the restoration of her ided. He gave away her lands prodigally to his friends by patents, at one time granting away the whole territory for thirty-one years. Sir W.m. Berkeley, in 1671, sent home a letter saying that he thanked God that there was no printing press in the colony. Mr. Summers continued his sketch of the history of Virginia to the beginning of the Revolution. She had hitherto discharged her duty, her whole duty, to the Constitution and the Union, and in this we had a promise that she would continue to do so to the last. None could fail to see the rulings of an Almighty Providence in the time and agents of the discovery and settlement of America. Mr. Summers proceeded to culogize the Government of these United States. As ships built in compartments were the safer, so our ship of state, made up of separate States, could hardly be swamped. A sufficient number of the States would always be found on the right side to keep the country safe. He spoke of the difference between deepotic and free Governments, and thefehocks and balances of free Governments, and thefehocks and balances of free Governments, were more numerous than those of any other.

In their carly history, Virg

those of free Governments, were more numerous than those of any other.

In their early history, Virginia held the Northern and the Southern Colonies together. She would continue to hold the North and the South together. He thought the Government of this country was better suited to perpetuity than any other which the world ever saw. Besides, the Federal and State Governments were checks upon each other. No State had the right to withdraw from the Union. That would be revolution. Thus far, our Government had gone the right to withdraw from the Union. That would be revolution. Thus far, our Government had gone on without much difficulty. The same year which settled Plymouth brought African slaves to Vinginia, and America now presented some 4,000,000 of Africans immeasurably superior to any 4,000,000 which now existed or ever did exist on African soil. If Slavery were an evil, it belonged simply to the States.

But Freedom and Slavery had often coexisted in history, and if either race suffered by it, it was not the

But Freedom and Slavery had often coexisted in history, and if either race suffered by it, it was not the subjugated race. At the formation of the Constitution all the States were slaveholding, and in some of the Northern States climatic influences had more to do with the abolition of Slavery than conscientious scraples. The Constitution recognized Slavery in the provision providing for the Slave-trade until 1808. He believed that at present there was no considerable number of men in the South who were in favor of reopening the Slave-trade. Certainly there were none in Virginia. She had always been opposed to it. Mr. Summers then gave a history of the three-lifths provision in the Constitution, and also of the so-called Fugilive Slave clause.

chuse.

He contended that there was no reason why the He contended that there was no reason why the cecaping debtor, murderer, apprentice, or slave should not be returned to his original status. This was a solomn covenant, made by our fathers. They did not besitate to return the runaway to his master; they concurred with the Apestle of the Gentiles, and left the sin, if any, to be settled between the master and servant. The non-slaveholding States had nothing to do but to let the law of the Federal Government take its course. In conclusion, he inquired whether there was any immedicable disease in the country which would lead to disruption. There was no question as to Slavery in the Territories; Kausas was the only Territory to be admitted, and she had determined to prohibit Slavery. ritory to be admitted, and she had determined to pro-hibit Slavery.

Why, then, should we vex ourselves with questions

Why, then, should we vex ourselves with questions which had no practical importance? Congress had no right either to establish or prohibit Slavery by law in the Territories. If the General Government had no such power, the Territorial Government certainly could not have that power. Such a determination could not be binding on the State after it had become a State. The only competent authority was vested in the people of the Territory themselves when they formed their State Constitution. Slaveholders should be allowed to take their property there and to take their chances there. Years ago the right of petition their chances there. Years ago the right of petition was denied in Congress—and what scenes of confusion arose! Since that right had been admitted, scarcely a petition for the abolition of Slavery found its way

The same right should be granted to the Southerner

conclude his address until 11:20 p. m. At 101 p. m. his audience had diminished to 200.

THE TROUBLE IN THE CHURCH OF THE

An adjourned meeting of the Society of the Church of the Puritans was held in the lecture-room of the church on Monday evening, Mr. White in the chair. The opening prayer was offered by E. W. Chester, The Rev. JOHN BLACKMEN, having the floor from the

previous meeting, proceeded to address the meeting a some length, upon what he said were the claims of

some length, upon what he said were the claims of Congregationalism.

Mr. Berrer said that inasmuch as his compromise resolution had failed to facilitate the discussion, or to induce a conclusion on the subject, he withdrew it. He was free to assert that in no other pulpit of a Congregational Church in New-York and Brooklyn was there to be heard such persistent preaching on the subject of Slavery, as in the pulpit of the Church of the Puritane. He stood prepared to prove that at the time when the appeal was made, money was needed for the interests of the Church, and if the Trustees did not provide for that nocessity, some person or persons must.

Mr. E. W. CHESTER moved to adjourn, which mo-tion having been recorded and carried, the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned till Thursday evening.

CORRECTIONS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Size: Allow me to contradict emphatically the assertion of your correspondent, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or its officers and employees, took any part at all in our late municipal elections. The Railroad have chosen a terminus on the Delaware, at the foot of Prime street, that they are now building a bridge over the Schuylkill, in order to enable them to bridge over the Schuylkill, in order to enable them to reach the Southwark Railroad, and that the Directors never adopted the terminus at Greenwich. The statement of your correspondent is equally erroneous in reference to the Santillan Land Company, for the whole capital of that concern was less than five hundred thousand dollars, and as there were nearly three hundred holders, it is not likely that Third street could have been ruined outright.

The last statement of your correspondent is still more erroneous, viz: his reference to the Sanders's Water Gas Company; an active newspaper controversy is now being carried on between the Chief Engineer of the Gas Works and the chief victims of Mr. Sanders's unfinished invention; so far most impartial readers find the city authorities in the best position, because a long series of experiments at the Point Breeze Works prove beyond a doubt that Sanders's gas can neither be made cheaply nor with any certainty; but the purchasers of Mr. Sanders's patent want to make their invention a salable one, while the truth is that it needs years of careful research and experiment to complete the discovery and to realize all the promises of the inventor. Notedy denies his merit, but nobody is likely to take a part for the whole, and if the Keystone Gas Company or your correspondent can demonstrate that problem it will be ge od news for your Philadelphia, May II, 1950 PHILADELPHIA READERS.

THE ISSOLVENT BILL.-We have already annu

hat Gov. Morgan has determined to withhold his signature from the Insolvent bill, passed at the last session of the Legislature. The Albany Evening Journal

sion of the Legislature. The Albany Evening Journal referring to the decision of the Governor, says:

He has come to this conclusion, because he is convinced that the bill is defective in important respects, and must fail to answer the purpose sought by its friends. It is defective, because it applies the same rule to debts due from trustees, guardians, executors, and others, acting in a fiduciary capacity, as to ordinary business debts; and makes no distinction between the trustee who has misused the trust funds and the honest man who has been unfortunate in business. It must fail to answer the purpose sought by its friends, because, so far as it affects debts existing at the time of its passage, it must be declared by the Courts to be

the honest man who has been unfortunate in business. It must fail to answer the purpose sought by its friends, because, so far as it affects debts existing at the time of its passage, it must be declared by the Courts to be in cenflict with that provision of the National Constitution which forbids the States to pass any law impairing the shiftantion of contracts. It furthermore repeals the law allowing a debtor to be discharged on the consent of two-thirds of his creditors, and substitutes nothing, except a provision which, so far as it relates to existing debts, must be angatory. The bill, therefore, would place those who are now under a burden of debt in a worse condition than at present by giving them no mode of discharge whatever.

In the opinion of the Governor, a law would be a wise one which should relieve from an intolerable load of debt, impossible to pay, any man who has dealt fairly, both in the contraction of the debt and in the management of his property. But to increase the present temptations to reckless speculation and extravagence would be a great mistake and a grave reproach.

The objections are of so grave a nature, and the bill in its present form was passed with so little examination and deliberation, that it is better to leave the laws as they now are, in the hope that the Legislature will pass a carefully considered and properly guarded measure of relief, which it can do before April 1, 1861, the time when the proposed law would take effect.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS

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Sales at the Stock	Exchange MAY 15.
23,000 Tenn. 6a 90 915	
F.000 Virginia State 6s 92	200 do
7,000 Missouri State 6s 84	100 do
8,000 do 83%	50 do
2.000 California State 7s 91	100 do
1,000 N. Y. Cen. RR. 7s.	50 do
Conv. Bends1038	50 Mich. Central RR 830 494
1,000 Erie 2d M. Bonds 994	120 do 49
4,000 Eric RR. 5th M. Be., 504	50 do
4,000 Hud. Riv. RR. 3d M. 89	50 do 494
7,000 Mh. Cen. RR. 8 P ct.	100 M. So. & N. In. RR. 530 13 100 M.S. & N.I. G'd Stk. 530 254
1st M. S'g F. C. Bds. 944	
1,000 Mich. S. 1st M. Bds. 824	25 do
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M. Bds., 47	50 do 25
5,000 do	50 Ill. Cen. R.R. Scrip. b60 62
5,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bonds. 905	150 do 611
12,000 Han, and St. J. R. Es. 72	52 do 614
1,000 N. Y. & N. Hav. B. 75 92	100 do 611
10 Merchants' Bank 1074	100 do
50 Mech, and Traders' Bk.107	50 Galena & Chicago R.R. 65
20 Bank of Commerce100	100 do 655
32 Amer. Exchange Bank.100	200 do 65
50 Cauton Commany 211	50 dob10 651
24 Del. and Hud. Capai Co. 1005 50 do	100 do30 65]
50 dob60.101	100 do
70 Pacific Mail Steam, Co. 104	100 do
70 dob60 90	50 do
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29 Harlem Railroad Pref., 391	The state of the s
SECOND BOAND	

The same right should be granted to the Southerner to take his property into the Territories. The politicians had grievously erred in dragging Slavery into politics. Abstract opinions were not applicable to Slavery. If it were abolished, the slaves would become helpless paupers. Mr. Summers concluded with a gorgeous description of the condition of the negro in the Southern State. The negroes were worth \$3,500, 000,000, and last year \$200,000,000 of their products was exported. There was as much of humane public sentiment, and as many sincere Christians, in the South sin the North. God would continue their dependence, or in his own good time open up their deliverance.

He denied the "irrepressible conflict." Geography would not permit it. Our Revolutionary memories would not permit it. Our State was in the prime of lits vigor; it would be without historic precedent. He believed that this land would yet witness the grandest history of the future. A new world, a new race formed to inhabit it, a new government formed to rulle it, assured a new destiny. The future historian would be able to say that the stars and stripes waved over a united people.

Mr. Summers, in spite of a rapid utterance, did not

THURSDAY, May 15-P. M. There was a fair amount of transactions to-day at the Stock Board, but in the morning there was an appearance of reaction, and some hesitation on the part of buyers. This was taken advantage of by the bear obbers, who aided the heavy feeling to the extent of their courage. The moderate decline undoubtedly brought in some sellers to realize profits who feared a further decline, and the market generally looked quite heavy on the first call. On the second call, however, buyers came forward with some energy, the market stiffened, and after the regular session the decline of the morning was nearly all recovered. Central sold up to 82, and was the only active stock. At the Second Board the full buoyant movement of yesterday was re-sumed, although the whole list did not participate in it, and the improvement continued up to the latest moment in the street. The commission brokers continue to report an increase of outside orders, and, with few exceptions, the jobbers in the Board are operating strongly for the rise. Central was the principal object of attack this morning and fell off to 81), against 82 yesterday. It turned, however, from this point, and at the close in the street the last sales were at 82½, the highest price it has touched in many months. Hudson River continues to have the call of all the active stocks. The attention of buyers has recently been called to the promising condition of the affairs of this road, and the transactions have increased considerably. The rapid advance in price has not, however, brought out nearly as much stock as might have been anticipated. It sold up to 47 after the Second Board and closed at that bid against 451 vesterday. Harlem is very strong but not active. In the Western shares there was a large business done and the market at the close was buoyant. The largest advance was in Burlington and Quincy, which sold up to 711 against 681 yesterday. This advance is based on the advices of the traffic of the first three days of the second week of this month which show an increase of \$13,000.

The daily reports in the Chicago papers show that this road is now bringing in nearly one-half the Corn which is brought into Chicago. At the present rate of increase the gain for the month will reach 90,000 or 100,000. Rock Island was stronger, and sold at the close at 701; Galena, 661; Michigan Southern, 13, and 23%, &c. In the Bond market there was a large businers at about previous prices, the tendency being upward. Government coupon 5s, 1874, are held at 104, and the registered at 1041. An offer of 105, buyer sixty, flat, was made for \$50,000. The closing prices were: Tennessee 6s, 911 @911; Virginia 5s, 92 @921; Missouri 6a, 83 2 284; Colifornia State 7s, 901 291; Pacific MailSteamship Co., 991 @ 991; New-York Central Railroad, 82] @82; Erie Railroad, 211@22; Hudson River Railroad, 47 # 47 1; Cumberland Coal Company, 14 214; Harlem Railroad Preferred, 39 2394; Read-

1001 2/04; Deinware and Hudson Campany, 841 2/05, 1001 201002; Pennsylvania Coal Company, 841 2/05.

The foreign exchange market closed dull for the Boston steamer, and the mail has been a small one.

ing Railroad, 431 2431; Michigan Central Railroad,

491 @ 492; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana

Railroad, 13 2 134; do. Guaranteed, 251 2251; Panama

Railroad, 142@1421; Illinois Central Railroad, 611@

Railroad, 1422/1424; Inlinois Central Railroad, 61426 614; Hlinois Central Bonds, 904291; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 6642664; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 304231; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad,

701 2701; Delaware and Hudson Canal Company,

The demand has been quite limited. Sterling is 1091 at 1091. France 5.15 a 5.134.

Freights-To Liverpool: 250 bales Cotton, at 5-32 a. 3-16d.; 1,000 boxes Cheese, at 40s.; 2,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 30,000 bush. Corn, at 7d., in bulk, and 74d. in ship's bags; 10,000 bush. Wheat, in bags, at 74d. To London: 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.; 25 bales Leather, at 37s. Cd.; 60 bales Canvas, at 20s. measurement. A vessel of 250 tuns, out to Windward, on private terms. One of 100 tuns, out, to and back from Porto Rico, at 39c. for Sugar and \$3 for Molasses. A vessel of 347 tuns, out to Mediterranean, with Staves, and home with Marble, and a brig of 400 tuns, to Bordeaux, with Staves, on private terms. A bark of 520 tuns to Cape Good Hope, at \$1 P bbl.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$193,860 19-for Customs, \$191,000; Payments, \$80,

178 90; Balance, \$6,714,236 07. The earnings of the Norwich and Worcester Rail-

road for April, 1859 and 1860 are:

1859. B. & N. Y. Leed, &c. Mails, &c.

Passergers., +1,533 24 \$3,139 41

Freight,..., 1,981 27 14,013 32 \$1,166 04 1860. Passengers. \$1,656 79 \$8,167 40 Freight 1,216 71 15,235 57 \$1,202 00

Total. \$27,608 47

Gain over 1859. \$365 59

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company o

New-Jersey, for the month of April, 1280, were \$98,988 91

For the same month last year. \$1,024 9 At the annual meeting of stockholders of this Com pany, held at Elizabethport, N. J., on the 7th instant John T. Johnston, John C. Green, William E. Dodg Adam Norrie, William S. Wetmore, Benjamin Wil liamson, John O. Stearns, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen and Henry D. Maxwell, were reelected Directors of

The business of the Clearing-House to-day was \$23,668,000. We regret to learn that in consequence of illness, Mr. President Soutter of the Bank of the Republic has been obliged to resign his position. The vacancy has been filled by the election of Mr. G. B. Lamar, and Mr. Soutter has been elected Vice-President. At the annual election of the Harlem Road today, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors: Allan Campbell, William C. Wetmore, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Daniel Drew, Francis

W. Edmonds, Charles W. Sandford, Horace F. Clark, John Alstyne, Hornce Brooks, Albert Smith, Albert J.

Akin, John Harper, A. B. Baylis.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Central Railroad was held in Chicago on the 10th inst., at 101 o'clock a. m. The transfer books will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on the 2d of June. The transfer books of the Hudson River Railroad will be closed on the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until the 12th of June, at 10 o'clock a. m., the day after the election of Directors. The steamer to-day for Hamburg took \$170,000 in specie, including 100,000 Mexican dollars. The Bank of Commerce is reported to have \$3,000,000 in specie in vault, against an average reported for last week of \$2,055,000. The only change to mention in the money market is increased ease. Paper of desirable quality is quite scarce, and the rates are still lower. By the Overland mail we have information that the mail steamer, which left San Francisco on the 5th inst., has \$1,730,180 in specie on board. Wisconsin, Illinois and St. Louis exchanges give accounts of extensive rains, so that, whatever apprehensions may have been felt in regard to the crops in that section, by reason of the drouth, are now

removed. The Deputy Controller, Mr. Warren, in the absence of the Controller, has declined to accept the bonds of the newly-appointed City Chamberlain, Mr. N. C. Platt, and the funds of the City will for the present remain at the Shoe and Leather Bank. The bondsmen were, himself, Mr. George W. Platt, Elijah Houghton, and Jacob Vanderpoel for berlainship, the new appointment was entirely unobjectionable. Mr. Platt is a man of great wealth and high character. It is understood that Mr. Stout intends to test the right of the Mayor and Common

Council to remove him, in the Courts. The amexed table gives the proportion of specie to net deposits held by the City Banks. Of the fifty-five banks on the present return, one reports over 45 p cent, three over 40 \$\text{ cent, two over 35 }\text{ cent, five over 20 ₱ cent, fourteen over 25 ₱ cent, twenty-three

over 20 P cent, and seven report less than 20 P cent: cchemies Bank. 224 Metropolitan Bank.
25 Citizens' Bank.
26 Nassan Bank.
27 Nassan Bank.
28 Nassan Bank.
29 Bank. 29 St. Nichelas Bank.
20 St. Nichelas Bank.
29 Shee and Leather Bank.
20 Corn Exchange Bank.
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23 Corn Greenwich Bank 134 Leather Manufacturers' Bk. 235 Sevouth Ward Back 235 Sevouth Ward Back 235 American Exchange Bank 225 Rank of Commerce 405 Broadway Bank 244 Qeen Bank 220 Manufacturer 220 Manufacturer 220 le Bank.... Pacific Bank.... Bank of the Republic

We gave yesterday an extract from the just-published statement of the Pacific Mail Scenmship Com pany. The remaining items of interest in the report are as follows:

pany. The remaining items of interest in the topoly are as follows:
You were advised by our report of Nov. 9, 1859, of the formation of the North Atlantic Steamship Company. The option then reserved of taking the steamer Adriatic, or, in lieu of her, the Baltic or Atlantic, was subsequently surrendered, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company became, and it is now, a stockholder in the North Atlantic Steamship Company to the extent of 4,000 shares.

The steamers of that Company were withdrawn from the California route, after the voyage of 5th March, under a contract made with the Atlantic and Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Mr. C. Vanderbilt, to secure harmonious running, by leaving to the Atlantic service, and confining the operations of this Company to the Pacific Ocean. This contract is for the term of five years from the 17th of February, 1860.

Under this, our capital stock has been increased to \$4,000,000, or 40,000 shares, the limit of the charter. Of this issue, 5,000 shares are deposited in escrow to be

\$4,000,000, or 40,000 shares, the limit of the charter. Of this issue, 5,000 shares are deposited in escrow to be delivered to the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, upon the final transfer to this Company wif the titles of the four steamers, Uncle Sam, Orizaba, Cortez, and Sierra Nevada, which are not embraced in the annexed statement of assets. They become the property of this Company with the good-will of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company and Mr. Vanderbilt on the Pacific. In addition to the delivery of the stock named, there will be payable \$250,000 in monthly installments of 10 per cent, out of future receipts under the contract. We secured, but decided not to avail of, the option of purchasing the Champion, the fifth steamer of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company. She is now on her way to New-York, and to meet the outlay for the voyage around, the further amount of \$50,000 will be her way to New-York, and to meet the outlay for the voyage around, the further amount of \$50,000 will be paid to the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

Against these payments, we are to receive under the arrangement our proportion of the mail pay, under the contract of said Company with the Government, for three months, at the groes rate of \$250,000 per annum, or \$43,750.

We are also to receive the mail pay of the Panama Railroad Company for the year 1860, the established rate of which per annum is \$100,000, but they have now no binding contract boyond June 30, 1860,

This last contribution grows out of the general features of the agreement, among which there is a provision for a thrice-monthly line of steamers, and the guaranty of ample facilities for the transportation of freight at rates which must command large shipments. The steady increase of the freighting business, and the stimulus given to travel by the discovery of new mines in California, justify our thus affording increased facilities for both, and we may feel confidence that the fature organization of the line throughout will meet, as to speed and general efficiency, all reasonable public requirements. On the other hand, by adopting a division of carnings as favorable to this Company as that arranged with the North Atlantic Steamship Company, the business becomes mutually beneficial, and gains the best element of permanency.

By this new distribution of the lunnage for some time past on the route, the ends aimed at by us in the establishment of the North Atlantic Steamship Company have been attained; and, at the same time, the

Increase, 21 P cent	Cash in Bank of America. \$9,756 04 Cash in New York Liteand Trust Co Cash in United States Trees'y, Notes Cash in State and City Securities. \$9,490 18 Cash in United States Government, 123,124 90—\$1,059,055 02
John T. Johnston, John C. Green, William E. Dedge, Adam Norrie, William S. Wetmore, Benjamin Wil- liamson, John O. Stearns, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, and Henry D. Maxwell, were reelected Directors of this Company for the year next ensuing. And at a	Cost of Coal at Depots in the Paratic cinc and in transition
subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, John T. Johnston was ununimously reflected President, and	ship Company 500,000 00 13 Steamships, old valuation ‡1,971,471 70 Deduct for depreciation 290,899 70
Samuel Knox Secretary and Treasurer. The following table will show the traffic of the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the week ending	New valuation
April 29, 1860: Passengers \$24,756 37 Freight and live stock 39,107 as Faccels, nealls, &c. 2,990 41	### ### ##############################
Total	Cash in the hands of Agents in the Pacific
We annex a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since January 1.	Wasy 40,000 00 Cash in the hands of pursers 34,284 54 148,131 72 North Atlantic Steamship Company 14,072 02 12,000 00 Tunsapired policies of insurance 12,000 00 405 74
1858. 1859. 1860. Por the week	Total
Since Jan. 1	Saiplus

... \$4,911,188 61 The Directors of the New-Haven Road have re elected Mr. J. R. Bulkley, as President; E. S. Aberethy, Secretary, and William Bement, Treasurer.

The evening papers have not much of interest. The The evening papers have not much of interest. The Lendon correspondent of The Commercial, writes:

"The American provisions trade is likely to be benefited not only by a great dearth of fodder which now prevails in this country owing to the backwardness of the season, but also by a serious disease which has manifested itself among the cattle, especially in the midland counties. It attacks the lungs, and they die in a few hours."

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

The New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin of Friday

Exchange is more quiet, but drawers gen Exchange is more quiet, but drawers generally contend for extreme prices. Sight checks on the Northern cities are firmly held at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ premium by all the banks except one, and round amounts could not be obtained even at that under the regular rate. Sixty-day drafts on New-York and Boston are still in good request at previous figures, and there is a moderate demand for foreign bills of every class at yesterday's quotations, which we repeat as follows:

Cear String Bills. \$200 and \$0\frac{1}{2}\$ P cent prem.

Bill of Lading Drafts \$200 and \$0\frac{1}{2}\$ P cent prem.

Bill of Lading Drafts \$200 and \$0\frac{1}{2}\$ P cent prem.

Sulty-day Bills on the North. \$200 and \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ P cent dis Sight.

The helders of the Pittshurgh and Alleyheny bond.

held a meeting at Philadelphia on Monday, to hear from the legal gentlemen employed in the matter a statement of the present condition of the litigation in the bond cases. Private letters from Pittsburgh, and conversation with prominent citizens of that city, leads us to the belief, says The Philadelphia Press, that the great majority of those upon whom the taxation necessary to meet the interest on these bonds \$200,000. If a change was necessary in the Chamtaxpayers, who do not feel so sensibly the injury which the attitude of Allegheny County in this matter is inflicting upon the business of Pittsburgh; but the right leaven is steadily diffusing itself through the community, and the time is not distant when the majority of the people will insist upon a fair settlement of the City and County indebtedness.

CITY ITEMS.

Mrs. John Wood and A. H. Davenport were among the passengers by the Alabama from Charleston on Tuesday morning.

THORPE'S NIAGARA .- Col. Thorpe's picture of Niagara Falls has been exhibited to a few amateurs and artists at the house of Mr. Derby, in East Seventeenth street. Viewed strictly as a work of art, in comparison with the works of our great landscapists, Col. Thorpe's Niagara might not stand the test of severe criticism; but the picture has very great intrinsic merits, and, considered as the work of an amateur, it excites the admiration of all who see it. He has attempted to give, what no other artist has done, a view of the entire Falls, and in this respect his picture has a special value for those who are not familiar with the scene. The point of view chosen is on the Canada side, at a place called Victoria Point, just above the Suspension Bridge, and, as nearly as our recollection enables us to judge, we should say that he has been very successful in his treatment of the subject. The peculiar color of the water and the aerial effect of the mist rising from the abysm of the entaract, are extremely well represented. The time being noon, there is no rainbow, which others appear to consider one of the essential parts of the great cataract. We understand that the picture is to be taken to England for the purpose of exhibition, and to be reproduced in colored lithograph, after the manner of Mr. Church's Niagara.

A FEARFUL RIDE UNDER A RAIL-CAR .- The following account of perhaps the most daring and fearful ride on record, will appear to most of our readers as impossible and past belief, but it is nevertheless true in every particular. On Sunday morning last, about 41 o'clock, as the emigrant train which left this city the previous evening, was switching off the main track at Greenbush, on the Hudson River Railroad, Mr. Frederick Cotting, the conductor, observed the foot and ankle of some person projecting from the truck of one of the freight cars, and the train stopping at that instant, he went to the spot, and, looking under the car, naw two boys clinging to the truck. They came out at his orders, covered with dust from

head to foot; and upon asking them what they did there and where they had come from, replied that they had come from Dobbs's Ferry, and, having no money to pay their fare, had crept under the car when the train stopped at that village, and ridden the entire disance by clinging to the trucks. The conductor could hardly credit what he heard, and desired one of them to show him how it was done, when the youngest went under the car, lay his whole length on the upper beam of the truck, and threw his arms around it, leavcar. The coat of one of them was worn through by the friction caused by the jolting of the car. They

THE FOURTH WARD DISMISSALS.—The Board of Method, unattended by tak or the loss of time. C. B. Hannour, M. D., No. 653 Broadway, corner Board of M. D., No. 653 Broadway, corner Board of School Officers of the Fourth Ward, on Monday eveing about two inches between him and the body of the

Dobbs's Ferry, and, being exceedingly tired by their walk of twenty miles, stolen a ride as stated above.

They would neither give their names to the conductor, nor tell him where they were going. The distance from Dobbs's Ferry to Greenbush is 126 miles. Mr. Cotting informed our reporter that when the train stopped at Poughkeepsie he heard two persons in conversation as he neared the car, but they stopped when be arrived at it. He supposed that they were stealing a ride, and, raising his lamp, looked on each platform inside, and even upon the top of the car, but no person could be seen. He said that he never, for an instant, thought of looking underneath the car. The boys were respectively aged about 16 and 14 years.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-BENEFIT OF MISS PATTI To-Night.—A benefit will be given to-night at the Academy of Music to Miss Adeline Patti, the charming prima donna, previous to a journey West. Don Giovanni will be given. Miss Adeline Pattias Zerlina, Mad. Gazzaniga as Donna Anna, and Mad. Strakosch, Brignoli, Amodio, and Dubreuil, in the cast. Thursday, in Brooklyn, at the Plymouth Church, Moses will be given as an oratorio. This week the season, we are told, will positively close

We call attention to the Benefit of Mr. Siddons, which takes place at Dodworth's Saloon, on Thursday evening next. The bill of the entertainment is varied and most attractive.

SUICIDE OF McDonald-Coroner's Inquest .-Coroner Jackman yesterday morning held an inquest on the body of Robt. C. McDonald, who committed suicide in the Tombs on Monday last. The evidence taken was that of the keepers and prison physicians. They state that no opiates have ever been administered to the deceased to their knowledge, so that he could not have obtained it except from visitors. Thomas Lonon, a colored waiter at the Metropolitan Hotel, testified to having waited on the deceased in prison, carrying his clothes to and from the washing, and doing other errands. During the early part of McDonald's confinement he desired Lonon to procure him some laudanum, but Lonon informed the keeper, and when he brought but Lonon informed the keeper, and when he brought it they took it away from him. When McDonald was sttending Court in charge of the Court officers he was permitted to call at the Mctropolitan Hotel. He then gave Lonon a paper on which was written, "Strychnine, 2 shillings worth, to kill dogs," and offered the colored man \$10 to procure it for him. Instead of doing so, the waiter gave the paper to Mr. Sutton, the Warden of the Prison. Lonon then wrote McDonald a letter telling him that he would not serve him longer if he continued to ask for such articles.

After that, the deceased never asked for either poison or weapons, and Lonon continued to wait on him till

or weapons, and Lonon continued to wait on him till his death. At the conclusion of the evidence, the following letter, addressed to Mr. Lewis Leland, one of the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, was read to the Jury:

the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, was read to the Jury:

Naw-Yoak City Paison, April 4, 1980.

Lewis Leland, Esq.—Dear Sir: In addressing you now for the last time, allow me to thank you for the mivarying kindness and friendship you have ever shown me since the sad affair that made me the immate of a prison. It is useless to divell upon the past that we cannot recall, as bitterly as we may repent it. You may point to the future, and say that with the warn and true friendship I possess, I may again breath the pure and free air of braven. That I do not doubt. At least I am convinced that those friends who have known me long and well are satisfied I am not, and never could be, a murderer. The true my friends tell me a human life has been taken, and by my hand. And what life has been taken I The life of one, unworthy though she was of the love of man, yet I loved her better than I did my hopes of Heaven. He in whose presence she long since has stood will judge impartially, and I fear not to meet her at the throne of God.

Again, while thanking you for your kindness, allow me to request you to sen! it by one last act of friendship. My request is that you will see that I am decently buried in private ground. None of my relatives or Southern friends being in the city, I thus call on you. You will find inclosed an order on Mr. Scott to cover any expense that you may be at.

I would also request that you will not allow my body to be exposed to the vulgar gaze of the curious public, but that as soon as the Coroner may have fluished holding the inquest, my body may be placed in private charge. If you telegraph to Mr. Granden had now let me thank you, and your brother, and while thanking, bid you a long and hat furwedt. Respectfully, your,

The following is the order referred to:

New-Yoak City Panson, April 4, 1860.

John Scott, ceq.—My Dear Sir : You will please be kind

The following is the order referred to:
New-Yoak Ctrt Paison, April 4, 1860.

John Scott, esq.—My Dear Sir: You will please be kind
enough to reimburso Lewis Lehad, esq. for whatever moneys
I may ewe him, or he expend on my hurial, and obligo
Yours, respectfully.

John Scott, esq.

ROBT. C. McDONALD. JOHN SCOTT, esq.

McDonald, at the same time, sent the following let-

ter to Mr. Whitmore, Clerk of the City Prison:

New-York City Prison, April 4, 1890.

John Whitmore, etg....Dear Sir;

I cannot take leave of this life witbout thanking you and your good family for your kindness to me, a stranger, while imprisoned in the City Prison of New-York. I know that you will condemn the set; but you, nor none others, can ever dream of the heart-reading anguish and uniterable suffering I have endared since I have been immured in this prison cell. And, as if to heap hurning coals upon consuming nature, the press of New-York has hurled at my devoted head every charge that might be heaped upon a double-dyed Wilhin. Why, sir, the premediated marder of three innocent men, that occurred but a short time since, did not create one-tenth part of the feeling and indignation against the perpetrator of that triple and most horrible crime as was eached against me by the press of New-York, and kept alive by the false statements, such as appeared in The Transum of to-day. [The letter here assails the characters of the two girls who have been detained for nine months as witnesses against him, in terms too obscene for publication. The conclusion of the letter is in better taste, as follows:—Ref.

Give my compliments to your wife and children. Thenk them er to Mr. Whitmore, Clerk of the City Prison:

have been detained for publication. The conclusion of the setter terms too obsects for publication. The conclusion of the setter terms too obsects for publication. The conclusion of the setter terms too obsects for publication. The conclusion of the setter is in better taste, as follows:—Rap.]

THE SLAVE JOSEPH—SET HAR FRANCE for the provided of the setter is in better taste, as follows:—Rap.]

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THE SLAVE JOSEPH—SET HAR FRANCE for the provided of the setter is in better taste, as follows:—Rap.] Give my compliments to your wife and children. Thank them for me for their kindness during my imprisonment; give my kindest regards to Mr. Sutten, and tell kim I thank him for his antiversal politeness and general kindness to me. In fact I must say that all connected with the City Prison, from the Warden down to the night watchmen, have endeavored to make my imprisonment as light as possible, consistent with the regulations of the Prison, and to each and all of them I tender my most heartful thanks. I wish that you would see that my body is not exposed to the view of the curious and the vulgar. I have written to Mr. Lebaul to take charge of my body. Give my love to Welker and tell him to wear the pin I gave him in remembrance of me. Good bye. Respectfully, yours.

John Whitnork, seq. Robert C. McDONALD.

These letters were found on the person of the decensed on Monday last.

ceased on Monday last.

The case was submitted to the Jury, who, after short deliberation, returned the following verdict: thort deliberation, returned the following vertice:

"The deceased came to his death by the administration of recoole and a preparation of epium, taken for the purpose of self-iestruction. Further, the Jary would recommend the proper uthorities to place wire netting, similar to that now in use on he lower corridor, on all the cell-doors of the City Prison."

The body has been placed in charge of Mr. E. H.

Granden, one of the counsel employed by deceased, and will be at once removed to Kentucky for burial. Dr. Holmes will embalm the body previous to removal.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY .- John Cunningham, the nan who was stabbed on Sunday night at the corner of Avenue A and Twenty-first street, by Edward Hodgson, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. The deceased and his slaver had long been companions, but getting into an altereation on that evening, Hodge son made a fatal use of his pocket-knife. He was arrested, and is now in prison. Coroner Jackman will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

SCICIDE IN THE STREET AT HUDSON,-A man amed Peter Combine, residing at Hudson, committed suicide in a street of that city, on Sunday evening, by cutting his throat with a razor, as persons were on their way to church. He attempted to drown himself in the afternoon of the same day. On the day previous, he complained to Justice Crissy that his life was in danger; that certain persons were going to kill him, and that he wanted a peace-warrant. He nearly severed his head from his body, making a gash about five inches long. He leaves one child.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICANS,-The active Republicans of the Twenty-second Ward met on Monday evening at Stadelberger Hall, No. 624 Eighth-avenue, and organized a ward Campaign Club by the elec-ion of James E. Coulter President, and J. C. Lang and Wm. Obryon Secretaries. There were one hundred and seventeen names enrolled, and the meeting djourned to meet on the reception of news of the acion of the Chicago Convention.

SEVENTEENTH PRECINCT STATION-HOUSE, - For ome time past repairs have been in progress in this station under the direction of Capt. Leonard. The Station-House has been considerably enlarged, and has also been newly and completely furnished. The cost of the whole work was \$2,700.

CHILDREN FOR THE WEST .- Tuesday afternoon, a company of about thirty boys and girls from the Children's Aid Society, left the city for the West, under the care of Mr. James McLaughlin. They had the appearance of a Summer excursion party, looking neat, bright and happy. Several interesting orphan babes were of the party.

stated that they had walked from New-York City to | ning, continued their work of discharging America teachers. Several more of the most experienced and faithful in their employ were removed without warning. Among these was Miss Megic, the efficient Principal of the Primary Department, who, with the late Principals of the Male and Female Departments, was appointed, before the days of School politics, by the Public School Society. A Committee of five male Principals of Grammar Schools, appointed to confer with this Board, and to remonstrate against a course so summary and so unjust, was even denied the courtesy of an audience. The lot of these discharged teachers is a hard one. The fact of being summarily dismisred is usually a bar to employment elsewhere. They are thus turned adrift upon the world, several of them with dependent families. There is no appealthere is no redress, unless the Board of Education shall find one, or the next Legislature shall enact a judicious School law.

> THE BOGUS MORTGAGES AND DEEDS-ONE OF THE PRISONERS RELEASED ON HEAVY BAIL .- On Saturday Francis G. Young and ex-Recorder Smith appeared as counsel for Aibert Wells before Justice Welsh, at the Tombs, with bail for their client in \$7,500, on the three complaints. Messrs. Beckwith & Anderson of Palmyra were the sureties, and Wells left with his friends. The examination having been waived, the matter lies with the Grand Jury.

ANOTHER FIRE IN THE FISHKILL MOUNTAINS .-On Sunday afternoon a fire started on one of the Fishkill Mountains, which burned nearly two days, all efforts to extinguish it proving useless. It spread rapidly, and in a few hours from its commencement, the whole mountain was in flames. It was seen for miles around, and was much larger than the one which occurred some six or eight weeks ago. Great damage was done, as it destroyed everything in its course The cause of the fire is unknown.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN ENGINEER.-A terrible accident occurred on Saturday afternoon to Mr. Myers Henry (a resident of Schodack), engineer on the tow-steamer Marshall, when opposite Hudson. It appears that while the engine was working (the boat being on its way to this city) Mr. Heary put his head out of a door in the engine room, when the shaft struck it and carried it against the eccentric rod, entirely crushing in one side of his head. He was picked up insensible, and the boat being instantly stopped, he was taken to Hudson, where medical assistance was procured. His recovery is very doubtful.

been opened yesterday for the construction of an areaway around the City Hall, and the building of four new engine-houses in various parts of the city. The opening was postponed in consequence of the absence of the Controller, who is at Chicago.

CITY HALL IMPROVEMENTS .- Bids were to have

APPOINTMENT OF HAY-WEIGHERS .- The following persons were yesterday appointed by Mayor Wood to perform the offices of Public Hay-Weighers:

Elias C. Pendicton, A. J. C. Hamilton, Edward Crowell, Sylvester E. Nolan, William B. Little, Daniel Hughes, John W. Hyatt, and Stafford N. Green.

AN INCENIOUS ROCUE .- For several months past complaints have been made to the police in regard to extensive robberies perpetrated on several of the lower piers on the North River side; gallon upon gallon of brandy and wine having been abstracted in some manbrandy and wine having been abstracted in some manner or other from the pipes that had been landed from the different vessels. In addition to the robbery of liquors other articles of merchandise had been stelen, but the former proved the heaviest. A strict watch was kept upon the piers where these liquors were landed, yet the depredations were still continued, and the police were completely builded. The movements of every person were scrutinized, and many were subjected to a thorough examination, but no one was found with any liquor in his or her possession. An old negro who was in the habit of visiting the pier both day and night, attracted the attention of the police in consequence of the peculiar affection he seemed both day and night, attracted the attention of the pelice in consequence of the peculiar affection he seemed to entertain for any cask containing liquor, but as he, to all appearances only helped himself to a drink through the medium of a straw, nothing was said to him. Recently, however, his visits became so frequent as to excite the suspicion of Officer Welsh of the Harbor Police, who closely watched his movements from a concealed position. The officer being satisfied that the negre knew something of the robberies, took him in custody on Monday night and conveyed him to the Station-House. The prisoner gave his mane as Wm. Derickson, and upon examining his person a tin can, which fitted about his body, was found under his clothing. At the time of the arrest, the can, which would hold about half a gallon, was nearly full of brandy. By means of a siphon painted to resemble a straw, Dirkerson would fill his can from a pipe of liquor, and with the same instrument empty it into a demijohn with the same instrument empty it into a demij-which he had near by. The accused was locked up

THE SLAVE JOSEPH-SET HIM FREE .- The case is a slave, his price perhaps more than \$2,000, so serviceable, intelligent, trustworthy, estimable; but his master has signed slegal document, now in my hands, to warrant him free, for \$400 —less than one fifth of his rated value. He may be sold, and so separated without hope. He and she are both members, well accepted and honored, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Reve Dr. Strickland, and myself and others, have attested all the papers; and no doubt is left in the case. Shall it be gained, or—lost! Our Methodist brethren are expected to do their easy duty. It ought to be furnished this week. Direct your efferings to G. Hallock, east, Journal of Commerce; or Francis Hall, eag. Commercial; or S. H. Thayer, eag., Tract House; or on myself, Brocklyn, N. V., and I shall report the good doed done, as soon as I can. Other papers please help, at least by one insertion. Let it not fall! SAMUEL HANSON COX.

CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—Coroner Jackman was yesterday summoned to hold an inquest on the body of a Gorman.

terday ammoned to hold an inquest on the body of a German woman, named Sophia Risley, who was fatally burned on Mon-day night, while altempting to dil a lighted camplene lamp. Decembed was 23 years old, and resided at No. 122 Essex street.

[Advertisement.] -ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF HARLEM LOTS. The sale of the balance of 166 Lots under the direction of Daniel T. Houg, Assignee, will be made Taus Day, 18th inst. at 13 o'clock, at the Merchants' Ezchange, and comprise 3 lots on 1st-av., 30 lots and gores on Avenue-A, 17 lots on IIIth-st., 34 lots on IIIth-st., and 11 lots on II3th-st.

[Advertisement.]
Many persons are poor and unhappy because they have missed their true vocation, and are swayed by selfashness and animal passion. A PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, with advice as to health, habits, and the best pursuit, may be obtained at FOWLER & WELLE'S, No. 306 Broadway.

DR. JONES'S EYE AND EAR INSTITUTION, Is the only place in the world where art diseases of the Eye and

Is the only place in the world where ALL diseases of the Eye and Eur are CCRED.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Femmle Physician, has a Scothing State For Could be a supported by the Could be supported by the Could be supported by softening the guns and reducing all imfamination; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will slive rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PRICK ONLY 25 CRITES A BOTTLE.

None genuine unless the fire-simile of Curtis & Parrents, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggiats throughout the world.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer is the only sure exterminator of Rats and Mice. Water Bogs, Roaches, Anta, and every species of Vermin. Orders received for cleaning Vessels, Steres and Private Dwellings, at No. 612 Broadway. Sold by all Druggists, at from 25 cts. to \$1 per flesh.

The Rev. THOMAS WHITTEMORE.—Its use and value in Paralysis, Dyspepsia, and Dropay on the Chest: "It gives me new Vigor, Booyancy of Spirits, Elasticity of Muscle." The PREUVIAN STRUE, or Protected Solution of Protoride of Iron Combined, is sold by all Droggists.

W. R. Chisholm, M. D.—Its successful use in Dyspepsia, Neuralgia. Diarrhes. Nervous Debility, Eryspelas, Chloresis, and Hesteration of Strength after Typhoid Seven. The Peruvian Syrup or Protected solution of Protoxide of Iron com-bined, is sold by all Druggists.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The admirable manner in which Bourcicaults "Dor, on you cancer on you be performed at the Museum, entitles it to the warmest commendation. Its repetition Trus Evannos should be halled as a portive luxury. Turs How Pickeums, repeated Trus Asymmons, the live luxury. Turs How Pickeums, repeated Trus Asymmons, to an exciting drama of the most popular school of sensationism. As if these were not inducements enough, the Wiart is Ivt and the "Light Trust Calculator," are still among the Museum astronomer.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOCAL AND GENERAL,

the military safe burst sector contains, like which the cast of the least safe in \$1. it.